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EXAMINER	
WASSUM, LUKE S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2167	

DATE MAILED: 05/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/188,492	BAE, SEONGHO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Luke S. Wassum	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 April 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 October 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7 April 2005 has been entered.

Response to Preliminary Amendment

2. The Applicant's preliminary amendment, filed 7 April 2005, has been received, entered into the record, and considered.

3. As a result of the amendment, claims 1, 2, 6, 11 and 16 have been amended. Claims 1-25 remain pending in the application.

The Invention

4. The claimed invention is a data processing environment that supports the generation of reports on a periodic basis, and the delivery of said reports electronically to a user over the Internet.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 16 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Limitation (c) refers to 'a first predetermined date', while limitation (d) refers to 'a second future time', which renders the claim internally inconsistent. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1, 6, 11, 12 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Anand et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,721,903).

8. Regarding claim 1, **Anand et al.** teaches a data processing environment as claimed, comprising:

a) a user terminal which generates a log-on service request (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2) and displays a report (see disclosure of the display of a Smart Report, col. 17, lines 35-56; see also Figure 12) coupled to a publicly accessible digital communications network (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11);

b) a database management system which performs a plurality of database management functions and which generates said report (see col. 1, lines 54-62; see also col. 2, lines 1-16; see also col. 6, lines 12-24; see also server computer 32 and database computer 34, containing data warehouse 24 in Figure 1) having a database wherein said login service request corresponds to access of a portion but not all of said database and permits requested execution of some but not all of said database management functions (see disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different functionality and access available, col. 6, lines 55-65);

c) a software controlled server (see server computer 32 in Figure 1) responsively coupled to said user terminal (see client computer 30 in Figure 1) via a publicly accessible digital communications network (see disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11) and responsively coupled to said database management system (see disclosure that the database management system comprises both software executing on the server computer 32 and the database server 34, at col. 2, lines 1-16; see also database computer 34 connected to server computer 32 in Figure 1) which receives said log-on service request and forwards it to said database management system for honoring (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2);

d) an administration module which automatically determines when to generate said report based upon a particular date (see disclosure that reports can be created at a predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines 38-47; see also disclosure of the report scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11);

e) a software object responsively coupled to said database management system and said administration module which provides said database management system with a plurality of command script statements to generate said report (see disclosure of Smart Report generator, including the use of a System Template containing a set of Abstract Queries, analogous to the claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines 40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50) in response to a signal from said administration module upon reaching a particular date (see disclosure that reports can be created at a predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines 38-47; see also disclosure of the report scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11);

f) a storage facility wherein said server spools said report for future delivery to said user terminal (see disclosure that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart Reports that are waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34); and

g) a delivery facility responsively coupled to said software object which delivers said spooled report after reaching said particular date and in response to said log-on service request (see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

9. Regarding claim 6, **Anand et al.** teaches an apparatus as claimed, comprising:

a) a user terminal which generates a log-on service request (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2) and displays a report (see disclosure of the display of a Smart Report, col. 17, lines 35-56; see also Figure 12);

b) a publicly accessible digital communications network coupled to said user terminal (see disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11);

c) a software controlled server responsively coupled to said user terminal via said publicly accessible digital communications network (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1);

d) a database management system (see col. 1, lines 54-62; see also col. 2, lines 1-16; see also col. 6, lines 12-24; see also server computer 32 and database computer 34, containing data warehouse 24 in Figure 1) which honors some but not all of a plurality of database management functions corresponding to said log-on service request (see disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different functionality and access available, col. 6, lines 55-65) and which automatically generates said report by executing a sequence of command script statements (see disclosure of Smart Report generator, including the use of a System Template containing a set of Abstract Queries, analogous to the claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines 40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50) in response to a predetermined signal based upon a particular date not initiated by said user terminal responsively coupled to said server (see disclosure that reports can be created at a predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines

38-47; see also disclosure of the report scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11);

e) an administration module within said server which spools said report for later electronic delivery to said user terminal at a future time (see disclosure that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart Reports that are waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34) and delivers said report via said publicly accessible digital communications network in response to receipt of said log-on service request and not in response to a request for said report from said user terminal (see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

10. Regarding claim 11, **Anand et al.** teaches a method of communicating between a user terminal and a database management system which performs a plurality of database management functions and has a database as claimed, comprising:

a) automatically generating a report upon occurrence of a particular date by said database management system (see disclosure that reports can be created at a predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines 38-47; see also disclosure of the report scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11) through execution of a series of command script statements (see disclosure of Smart Report generator, including the

use of a System Template containing a set of Abstract Queries, analogous to the claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines 40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50) in response to a sensed signal at a first predetermined time determined by an administration module;

b) converting said report into a display page (see col. 14, lines 49-54);

c) spooling said display page within a repository for delivery at a later time (see disclosure that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart Reports that are waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34);

d) making a log-on service request from said user terminal to said database management system (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2) wherein said log-on service request corresponds to access to some but not all of said database and execution of some but not all of said plurality of database management functions (see disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different functionality and access available, col. 6, lines 55-65); and

e) transmitting said display page from said database management system to said user terminal in response to receipt of said log-on service request (see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

11. Regarding claim 16, **Anand et al.** teaches an apparatus as claimed, comprising:

a) permitting means for permitting a user to interact with a digital database by making a log-on service request (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2) and for displaying a report (see disclosure of the display of a Smart Report, col. 17, lines 35-56; see also Figure 12);

b) providing means responsively coupled to said permitting means for providing said user with access to a publicly accessible digital communications network (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11);

c) generating means responsively coupled to said permitting means for generating a report at a first predetermined date (see disclosure that reports can be created at a predetermined time, col. 2, lines 15-16 and col. 8, lines 19-21; see also disclosure of the master schedule subsystem, col. 9, lines 38-47; see also disclosure of the report scheduler subsystem, col. 15, lines 56-65; see also Figure 11) by executing a sequence of command script statements (see disclosure of Smart Report generator, including the use of a System Template containing a set of Abstract Queries, analogous to the claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines 40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50) which provides a plurality of database functions and which provides only a portion of said database functions to said permitting means associated with said log-on service request (see disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different functionality and access available, col. 6, lines 55-65);

d) spooling means responsively coupled to said generating means and said permitting means for spooling said report for delivery at a second future time to said permitting means (see disclosure that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart Reports that are waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34); and

e) delivering means responsively coupled to said generating means for delivering said report in response to receipt of said log-on service request (see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

12. Regarding claim 12, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches a method wherein said user terminal comprises an industry compatible personal computer (see col. 5, lines 50-55; see also col. 6, lines 25-29).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

15. Claims 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Anand et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,721,903) in view of **Grasso et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,892,909).

16. Regarding claim 21, **Anand et al.** teaches a data processing system substantially as claimed, comprising:

a) a user terminal (see client computer 10 in Figure 1) responsively coupled to a publicly accessible digital communications network (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11) which make service requests using a first protocol (see disclosure of Request Structures which are passed from the client subsystem 12 to DAI subsystem 14, the protocols of which are detailed at col. 11, line 56 through col. 13, line 32);

b) a legacy database management system (see col. 1, lines 54-62; see also col. 2, lines 1-16; see also col. 6, lines 12-24; see also server computer 32 and database computer 34, containing data warehouse 24 in Figure 1) which honors each of said service requests

by executing an ordered sequence of command language script (see disclosure that DAI translates received Request Structures into Dimensional Queries and Metadata Retrieval Requests, submits said requests to the DSM Subsystem, which translates these requests to SQL statements, col. 14, lines 15-17 and 22-24; see also disclosure of Smart Report generator, including the use of a System Template containing a set of Abstract Queries, analogous to the claimed command script statements, col. 14, lines 40-67; see also col. 4, lines 46-50) in accordance with a second protocol incompatible with said first protocol (note difference between Request Structures and SQL Statements) corresponding to each of said service requests responsively coupled to said user terminal via said publicly accessible digital data communication network (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11);

c) a gateway intermediate said plurality of user terminals and said legacy database management system (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11) which converts said service requests from said first protocol to said ordered sequence of command language script according to said second protocol (see disclosure of the DAI subsystem 14, col. 5, lines 19-34); and

d) a report generation facility located within said legacy database management system which generates a report (see disclosure of Smart Report generator, col. 14, lines 40-67) and transfers it to a user terminal (see disclosure of the display of a Smart Report, col. 17, lines 35-56; see also Figure 12) via said publicly accessible digital data communication network (see server computer 32 connected to user terminal 30 via a TCP-IP network

in Figure 1; see also disclosure that the network uses TCP/IP protocol, col. 6, lines 5-11).

Anand et al. does not explicitly teach a data processing system wherein the reports can be distributed to multiple user terminals.

Grasso et al., however, teaches a data processing system wherein reports can be distributed to multiple user terminals (see disclosure of a report distribution system wherein reports can be distributed to multiple recipients, col. 16, lines 1-4; see also col. 21, lines 15-31; see also Figure 5A).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to distribute a report to multiple recipients, since the ability to periodically send business-critical, dynamic information, such as the report "July Sales Figures", illustrated in Figure 7A, to those people that need to see it is fundamental to a company's productivity and bottom-line (see col. 4, lines 7-26; see also col. 8, lines 33-49).

Since both references teach inventions in the same field of endeavor (that is, the periodic distribution of information), it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan to borrow features from one and incorporate them into the other. In this case, it would have been obvious to incorporate the feature of a configurable distribution list from **Grasso et al.** into the automatic report generation system of **Anand et al.**, because this would allow a report to be disseminated to a number of people to which the report would be of interest. Both inventions disclose systems that manage businesses, and **Grasso et al.** discloses reports detailing sales figures that are to be distributed to multiple recipients. Clearly, the database disclosed by the **Anand et al.** could also

generate reports of sales figures, which would be of interest to multiple company employees, given the disclosed example reports such as 'Performance 1995' which contains quarterly sales by employees for 1995, displayed in Figure 6.

17. Regarding claim 22, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches the submission of log-on requests to the database management system (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2), while **Grasso et al.** additionally discloses the presence of multiple user terminals (see disclosure that reports can be distributed to multiple recipients, col. 16, lines 1-4; see also col. 21, lines 15-31; see also Figure 5A).

18. Regarding claim 23, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches an administration module located within said legacy database management system which enables transfer of said report to one of said plurality of user terminals upon receipt of said corresponding one of said log-on requests (see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

19. Regarding claim 24, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches an administration module located within said legacy database management system which enables transfer of said report to one of said plurality of user terminals upon receipt of said corresponding one of said log-on requests (see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent

back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14), while **Grasso et al.** additionally discloses the presence of multiple user terminals (see disclosure that reports can be distributed to multiple recipients, col. 16, lines 1-4; see also col. 21, lines 15-31; see also Figure 5A), the combination resulting in a system wherein any specific user logs into the system, reports awaiting delivery to that user are delivered.

20. Regarding claim 25, **Grasso et al.** additionally discloses a data processing system wherein said publicly accessible digital data communication system further comprises the Internet (see col. 4, lines 28-37).

21. Claims 2-4, 7-10, 13, 14, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Anand et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,721,903) as applied to claims 1, 6, 11, 12 and 16 above, and further in view of **Grasso et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,892,909).

22. Regarding claims 2, 7 and 13, **Anand et al.** teaches a data processing environment, apparatus and method substantially as claimed, including a user terminal generating a log-on service request (see disclosure that a user logs into system 10, col. 6, lines 35-43 and col. 15, lines 32-39; see also log-in module 50 in Figure 2) corresponding to access to a portion but not all of said database and permitting requested execution of some but not all of said database management functions (see disclosure that a normal user and an administrator have different functionality and access available,

col. 6, lines 55-65) wherein a report is transmitted from said database management system to said user terminal in response to receipt of said log-on service request (see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14).

Anand et al. does not explicitly teach a data processing environment, apparatus and method wherein the reports can be distributed to multiple user terminals.

Grasso et al., however, teaches a data processing environment, apparatus and method wherein reports can be distributed to multiple user terminals (see disclosure of a report distribution system wherein reports can be distributed to multiple recipients, col. 16, lines 1-4; see also col. 21, lines 15-31; see also Figure 5A).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to distribute a report to multiple recipients, since the ability to periodically send business-critical, dynamic information, such as the report "July Sales Figures", illustrated in Figure 7A, to those people that need to see it is fundamental to a company's productivity and bottom-line (see col. 4, lines 7-26; see also col. 8, lines 33-49).

Since both references teach inventions in the same field of endeavor (that is, the periodic distribution of information), it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan to borrow features from one and incorporate them into the other. In this case, it would have been obvious to incorporate the feature of a configurable distribution list from **Grasso et al.** into the automatic

report generation system of **Anand et al.**, because this would allow a report to be disseminated to a number of people to which the report would be of interest. Both inventions disclose systems that manage businesses, and **Grasso et al.** discloses reports detailing sales figures that are to be distributed to multiple recipients. Clearly, the database disclosed by the **Anand et al.** could also generate reports of sales figures, which would be of interest to multiple company employees, given the disclosed example reports such as 'Performance 1995' which contains quarterly sales by employees for 1995, displayed in Figure 6.

23. Regarding claims 3, 9, 14 and 17, **Grasso et al.** additionally discloses a data processing system, apparatus and method wherein said publicly accessible digital data communication system further comprises the World Wide Web (see col. 4, lines 7-37).

24. Regarding claims 4, 8 and 18, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches a data processing system and apparatus wherein said storage facility comprises a repository for storing said report in its final form for later electronic delivery (see disclosure that Return Area Manager 70 keeps track of Smart Reports that are waiting for delivery to client subsystem 12, col. 15, lines 32-34; also see disclosure that when the user logs into the system, all data in the return area is retrieved and sent back to the client computer 30, col. 15, lines 34-39; see also disclosure that the first folder in the list, [each folder containing a Smart Report] is opened by default when client subsystem 30 is executed, col. 16, lines 9-14, providing evidence that the report is stored in its final form).

25. Regarding claim 10, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches an apparatus wherein said user terminal comprises an industry compatible personal computer (see col. 5, lines 50-55; see also col. 6, lines 25-29).

26. Claims 5, 15, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Anand et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,721,903) in view of **Grasso et al.** (U.S. Patent 5,892,909) as applied to claims 2-4, 7-10, 13, 14, 17 and 18 above, and further in view of **Unisys** ("Unisys CSG MarketPlace – The Mapper System").

27. Regarding claims 5, 15 and 19, **Anand et al.** and **Grasso et al.** teach a data processing environment, method and apparatus substantially as claimed.

Neither **Anand et al.** nor **Grasso et al.** explicitly teaches a data processing environment, method and apparatus wherein said database management system is CLASSIC MAPPER.

Unisys, however, teaches the CLASSIC MAPPER database management system (see "What is It?").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to incorporate the CLASSIC MAPPER database management system, since MAPPER provides information access, analysis and reporting in an open, enterprise-wide client/server environment (see "What is It?"), provides a powerful and intuitive environment for end users at all levels within

the enterprise and with various degrees of computer skills ("see The Mapper Environment: Powerful and Intuitive"), provides access to a variety of leading RDBMS's (see An Enterprise-wide View: Systems and Databases"), and because the MAPPER system includes many advantageous key features (see Key features include:" under MAPPER Overview)

28. Regarding claim 20, **Anand et al.** additionally teaches an apparatus wherein said user terminal comprises an industry compatible personal computer (see col. 5, lines 50-55; see also col. 6, lines 25-29).

Response to Arguments

29. The examiner has performed a new search and located new prior art which has been used as the basis of the currently presented rejections.

In view of this fact, the applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

30. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Devine et al. (U.S. Patent 6,631,402) teaches a Web/Internet based reporting system that provides a common GUI enabling the requesting, customization, scheduling and viewing of various types of reports generated by different server applications and/or application platforms.

Srinivasan (U.S. Patent RE38,633) teaches an automated electronic network based project management system that processes a database periodically and sends out reminder follow-ups and project status reports.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Luke S. Wassum whose telephone number is 571-272-4119. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:30, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on 571-272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

In addition, INFORMAL or DRAFT communications may be faxed directly to the examiner at 571-273-4119.

Customer Service for Tech Center 2100 can be reached during regular business hours at (571) 272-2100, or fax (703) 872-9306.

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